

Western Carolinian.

[BY JOHN BEARD, JR.]

It is even wise to abstain from laws which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience. Dr. Channing.

[PUBLISHED WEEKLY.]

Vol. XVI.

Salisbury, Rowan County, (N. C.) Monday, December 2, 1833.

No. 704.

Western Carolinian.

JOHN BEARD, JR., Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE 'WESTERN CAROLINIAN' is published every Monday, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid within three months after the subscription is commenced, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid until after the expiration of that period. No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year; and a notice to the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the expiration of a year's subscription, will be considered as a new engagement.

Any person who will procure six subscribers to the 'Carolinian' and take the trouble of collecting and transmitting the subscription price to the Editor, shall have a seventh copy without charge. Advertisements conspicuously inserted, at the usual rates. Letters by mail, addressed to the Editor, must in all cases be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

New Fall Goods, ALL CHEAP!

CADE & CRAIG

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR FALL SUPPLY, And would respectfully invite their Friends and Customers to CALL AND EXAMINE.

There will be found a neat Assortment of Fine and Low-Priced

CLOTHS, Casimeres, Plain Silk Vesting, Figured do. do. Fine Marcellines do. London colored do. Buff and white Valencia do. Fine Satin faced do.

SILKS, viz. Italian Lustings, Pan de loi, Satin face Levantine, Gros de Berlin, Senchews, Sarsnetts, Colored Florence.

Also— Fannels, Ratinettes, Paddings, Circassians, Bazarzewitzes, Irish Linen (fine), New-style Calicoes, Dark Gingham, Silk Vesting Belts, (a good assortment), Fancy Ribbons of all sorts.

Also— Assorted Hosiery, Umbrellas, Spool and Floss Cotton, Sewing Silk, Pins, Needles, Bands, Tapes, Supercuts, Pocket Books, Tooth Brushes, Brazilian and Mock Combs of every description, Cologne Water, Bear's Oil, Antique Oil, Fancy Soap, Small Boxes, Buttons of all kinds, Heated and unheated Shirts, Blue and navy colored Plaid, Apron & Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, White and colored Fustians, etc. etc. etc.

Hardware and Cutlery,

Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives, Razors, Table and Tea Spoons, Augers, Saws, Locks of all kinds, Tacks, Files, Handaws, Gimblets, Tying Pins, Tea Trays, Curry Combs of a superior kind, Razors, Razor Straps, Shaving Boxes, Specacles, Silver Specacles, Screws, Awn and Awn Blades, Fingers, Hammers, Hinges of all kinds, Drawing and Cutting Knives, Coffee Mills, Axes, Axes, Collars of superior ditto, Bright and blue Trace Chains, Halter ditto, etc. etc. etc.

Shoes.

A good Assortment of all qualities of SHOES, comprising Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Girls' and Infants' Shoes; Gentlemen's Pumps, Negro Shoes, etc. etc. Also—Ladies' best Prunella, Seal Skin, and Morocco Shoes.

Hats and Bonnets,

as follows: Gentlemen's fashionable Hats, at all prices; Wool Hats; Fur, Cloth, and Seal Skin Caps; Fancy Braid Bonnets, Super ditto, Tuscan ditto; Open-work ditto, Cypress ditto; Fancy Cottage ditto, Dunstable; Lighous ditto in the most fashionable shape.

China, Glass, & Queensware,

Comprising a good Assortment.

Groceries,

and Other Articles, SUCH AS—Lard, Lard, and Brown Sugar; Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Indigo, Copperas, Bar Soap, Nutmegs, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Powder and Shot; The Lead, Copal and Black Varnish; Shoe Blacking, White Lead, Spanish Brown; Prussian Blue, Window Glass, Tully; Brown and Glauber Salts, Camphor; Alum, Soda, Wool and Cotton Cards. Together with a quantity of articles too numerous to mention.

We return our sincere thanks to our friends and customers for the liberal patronage we have received, and hope to merit the continuance of the same.

Blank Deeds,

Every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

Salisbury Male ACADEMY.

THE second session of this institution, will commence on Friday the 1st day of November next. The subscribers, thankful for past patronage, pledge themselves to enter upon the exercises of the next session with renewed zeal.

P. J. SPARROW,
T. W. SPARROW.

Oct. 3th 1833. 961f

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for subscriptions, advertising or job-work are earnestly requested to settle the same. This is the first call of the kind I have made in three years, and I hope it will be attended to. Those living at a distance can transmit the amount of their subscriptions, postpaid, through the post-office at my risk. BUNTON CRAIG, Salisbury, August 30th, 1833. 911f

Jailor's Notice.

TAKEN up, and committed to the Jail of this County, on the 2d day of November, 1833, a Negro Man, who says his name is

NELSON,

Who appears to be between thirty-five and forty years old; five feet six inches high; has a small mole on the right side of his face, near his nose; no other marks perceptible. He says he is a bricklayer, and was hired to Bird Mitchell, of Columbus, Georgia, from whose service he absconded on Sunday night the 13th of October last. He says he belongs to John Wolford, living about 7 miles from Columbus. If his owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN M. THOMAS, Jailor. Lexington, Davidson Co., N. C. November 18, 1833. 31f

Stray Horse.

TAKEN up near my plantation, in Davidson County, North Carolina.

A DARK BAY HORSE,

About six years old, and rides remarkably well. He was brought into this neighborhood by a negro man who says that he belongs to John Wolford, on the Chatham River. If the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. PHILIP SOWERS. November 18, 1833. 1f

FOR SALE.

INTENDING to remove to the West, I offer for sale, on accommodating terms, the place where I now live, consisting of a good dwelling house, a convenient house for an OFFICE, or shop, and other necessary buildings. Also several other lots in Town. All persons indebted to me, are requested to settle before the first of January next, or they will find their papers in the hands of an officer; and those I owe are requested to call, as I am ready at any time to pay them. The business of my shop will be carried on until I leave here. 12108 JOHN UTZMAN. Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1833.

Proposals for Publishing,

IN LINCOLNTON, N. C. A Weekly Newspaper, TO BE CALLED

THE LINCOLN HERALD

THE undersigned being ardently solicited, by many of his friends, to undertake the publication of a Newspaper in this Village, has been induced to offer these proposals, relying on public patronage for the support necessary to justify him in the prosecution of the same.

His main object will be to instruct, to please, to excite usefulness, to add to social enjoyment, and to expose whatever has an evil tendency on good morals. It will be his purpose to give all the important news, both foreign and domestic, to insert Agricultural Essays, and to diffuse information on all subjects that have a tendency to improve society in its various relations. He will intersperse literary information, as well as scientific instruction, mingling, at the same time, a flavor of poetry, humor, and anecdote, in order to present a variety, so that each individual may find something to gratify his own particular taste. He professes to be a Republican, both in principle and in feeling; his political course, therefore, will be, to pursue (according to his judgment) the track marked out by the old Jeffersonian school—avoiding, on the one hand, the expositions of the Constitution which tends to consolidation, and slandering, on the other, the equal and dangerous doctrine of nullification. He has, as heretofore, the highest regard for the character of Andrew Jackson, and the utmost confidence in his Administration. He leaves himself entirely uncommitted as regards his successor—free to support, whenever the exigency arrives, whatever individual in his opinion, his character, talents, and sound principles, is entitled to occupy that elevated station. All personal controversies will be strictly prohibited, and every exertion will be made to present such a paper as will be acceptable to the public.

The HERALD will be published once a week, on an imperial sheet, at Three Dollars per annum. The first number will issue on the first of January, 1834, or as soon thereafter as practicable, provided a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to authorize the commencement.

PERCIVINE ROBERTS. Lincoln, Sept. 16, 1833. 2011f



Stage Accommodation.

FOR the convenience of Travellers, an excellent Line of Accommodation Stages is established to run between Salisbury and Lexington, on Tuesdays, Fridays, and Sundays. It carries passengers to Lexington in time to take Peck's & Wellford's line for the North. Salisbury, November 4, 1833.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Frederick Goss, Senr., deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as no indulgence will be given; and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery.

Public Sale.

Will be sold to the Highest Bidder, at the late dwelling house of Frederick Goss, Senr. deceased, commencing

On Thursday the 11th of Dec. next.

All the Estate of said decedent, which is not otherwise disposed of by his will, consisting of:

About 1500 Acres of Land, which will be sold in different tracts; Eleven Negroes; Farming Utensils; Household and Kitchen Furniture; Two Road Wagons; One Riding Carriage; Two Sets of Blacksmiths' Tools; One Share in the Gold-Mine on the Conard Hill;

With a number of other articles, too tedious to mention. Terms &c. will be made known at the time of sale.

FELIX HOOVER, Exec. JOHN GOSS, 31f

THE Farmers' and Planters' Large

ALMANAC,

For the Year 1834.

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem, And Published by Mr. John C. Blum, Can be had at this Office.

IN addition to the usual contents of Almanacs,

this comprises Chronological Tables of Remarkable Events, and a good many useful hints on Agriculture, Domestic Economy, &c. November 11, 1833. 1f

Jesse Harriss' Estate.

THE subscriber having qualified, at August Term, 1833, of Davidson County Court, as Executors of the last will and testament of Jesse Harriss, sen. late of said County, dec'd., hereby gives notice to all persons having demands against the estate, to present them duly authenticated according to law, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted are desired to make payment immediately.

R. HARRISS, C. M. HARRISS, } Ex'rs. W. HARRISS, August 22d, 1833. 2mt704

NEW BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the Subscribers have established a

BOOK-BINDERY.

Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed a Workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order; and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms. 361f J. GALES & SON, Raleigh Aug.

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.

The Steamboat Macon,

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM, having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston & Cheraw calling at George Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened in the Expanse of Boat.

J. B. CLOUGH. Charleston, Sept. 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers. 921f J. R. C.

JOB PRINTING

AT THIS OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

EDITORIAL AUTOCRACY.

The business of an Editor is necessarily a despotism; it admits no participation, no hesitation, no deliberation. I will it so—is the rule in all well conducted publications. The reason is plain; discussion once allowed between Editor and penman on the subjects that come under the aegis of the press, it would be an endless and continual source of embarrassment. Thus an Editor becomes undisputed sovereign of a certain territory of opinion, and is in a great measure irresponsible; altogether so to his subjects, that is to say, his readers, who have no means of calling him to account: their only remedy is that of quitting his kingdom and changing their allegiance, a process he does not feel, for it generally happens that where he loses one subject he gains another. Sometimes his brother sovereigns of the neighboring kingdoms of opinion presume to find fault with the manner in which he rules his subjects; but then the discussion is always carried on as between sovereign and sovereign, power and power. Now, we all know the effect of irresponsible power on the human heart: it is not, therefore, surprising that Editors should be much influenced in their characters and dispositions by the circumstances in which they are placed; and it is incumbent on all writers, who deal with the signs of the times, to warn them of the dangers incident to the high places in which they maintain their supreme control. The Press pretty nearly governs the world, so we are much concerned as to who governs the Press. And when the stamp is annihilated, it is probable that the Press will become still more giganticly powerful, and Editors still more numerous. The Public Editors are likely to fall into, curiously resemble those of other despots who rule not opinions, but deeds; and that by the application of power and armies. The Editor feels he must not be argued with, consequently he becomes conceited; by finding his opinion always prevail, he begins to fancy it is by its own force, and he is not far from being, in having a good deal in his hands, he is, of course, liable to the approach of flatterers and parasites, who, for the sake of small advantages, puff up this conceit to the most extravagant pitch. To differ with an Editor, is simply to excite astonishment as to where you have lived—evidently out of the atmosphere of his domain. An Editor must necessarily avoid society, for the same reasons as Kings and Emperors; the rules of society would impose the necessity of listening to remarks conceived in a tone of freedom—this is disagreeable to the despotic ear; besides, an Emperor might find himself *vis a vis* some gentleman whose brother he had sent to Siberia or Gehenna, the day before. This grieves the Imperial heart; so an Editor may get seated side by side with some criminal whom he had that morning punished with the critical knot, or the paragraphical cat-o'-nine-tails: this is disturbing to that tranquility that ought always to reign in the bosom of an Editor. In the amusements even of despots, the vicious effects of irresponsible power may be detected: the appetite comes to revel in a vision of bile or emulsi—they take to stinging individuals with pointed pens—they will crush a poor fellow under the weight of a tremendous column of matter, simply for pastime, and because he happened at the moment to pass across the mental retina. The intolerance of Editors is remarkable: Paul could not bear that any of his subjects should wear a round hat, and he had their coat flaps cut according to his fancy; the alternative was the knout or Siberia. So it is with every man in the editorial territory; he must be exactly of their mind, and the slightest difference the greater the heresy. It will be found that an Editor despot sometimes will publish an ukase, ordaining the establishment of the most liberal opinions; but the opinions must be neither more nor less liberal than the editorial standard, or the heretic must expect to be immediately sacrificed to the moral Moloch. Sometimes an Editor does not know himself what opinion to be of—the duty of others is not therefore the less clear; they must vacillate as he vacillates; if he shakes his head they must do the same; if he stumbles they must also make a false step, and what is of the highest importance, they must maintain, as he does himself, that his course has always been straightforward, that he has never hesitated, that he was prompt, decisive, and clear from the first. It is one of the first rules of the editorial court, that an Editor cannot be inconsistent. It often happens that very arbitrary monarchs think themselves the most humane and benevolent beings in the world: it is one of the evils of their situation: the truths we have here told the Autocrats of the Press, they are probably ignorant of, and some, we dare say, of the most intolerant of them all are little aware of the tyrants they are becoming. But being now warned, they will set a watch upon themselves.

From the Portland Daily Advertiser.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

We remarked, many weeks ago, and founded our remarks upon personal observation, that Nullification, or State Rightsism, (if we may be allowed to coin the word,) was increasing in the whole South; and that this increase was hastened by the violence of the Kitchen Cabinet, and particularly of the Globe as its organ, toward distinguished Southern politicians.

In the warfare which the Globe wages upon such men as Calhoun, Hayne, Hamilton, McDuffie, the conductors of that paper forget the character of the South—they forget the temper of the People they have to deal with. And by their violence they did more toward driving South Carolina into open rebellion, than all the Parliaments. But these men are not astonished even by this experiment—and though they were rescued from their late peril by the gratuitous aid of their adversaries,—for which no thanks are felt now,—they are nevertheless at work upon Virginia with equal violence. Tyler has been assailed with all manner of violence. Tazewell, who would have been the Daniel Webster of the South, if he had not been raised amid the crops of Southern metaphysics, and thus have had his fine mind split by the tares and thistles of Southern Politics, is ridiculed and sneered at. Leigh, by the way, is no Nullifier, but who, among the late movements of the Virginians, may be in the way of Mr. Van Buren toward the Presidency, is denounced. The violence of the press is kept up against the State Rights Representatives of Virginia and Georgia—and now it is preparing for Alabama. Thus we have seen South Carolina in open rebellion,—Georgia almost choosing an avowed Nullifier for her Governor,—Virginia disavowing the doctrines of the Proclamation, and denouncing the Force Bill,—her Representatives in Congress becoming more fierce for State Rights, and her anti-administration strength vastly increasing. Even the Union Governor of Alabama is threatening Nullification and preparing for war,—and we know, from personal observation in that State, that Nullification is rapidly, very rapidly prevailing. An avowed Nullifier is as common as the water-bug in Alabama, and he is, of course, liable to the usual violence. An acting Nullifier is now Governor of Alabama, whom the Globe is preparing to play upon. And, mark the prediction, Lumpkin will never after this term be Governor of Georgia, unless he becomes a Nullifier.

All this is greatly to be deprecated, and more to be deprecated, because the Globe but poorly makes up at the North what it loses at the South. Northern statesmen are equally slandered. Webster is 'bought by the Bank.' Everett is a 'poor canting parson.' Sprague is a 'miserable creature.' Sargent is a 'corrupt Bank-ridden tool.' Wirt is a 'poor praying missionary agent'—and thus and so forth with every man who will not fall down and bow to the Kitchen Cabinet. Even Duane, taken into the Cabinet as an anti-bank man, and purified as a democrat, is kicked out of office, denounced as a 'refractory subordinate'—with all the batteries of the Kitchen Cabinet ready to open upon him the moment he dares open his mouth.

Now the Globe would not have this influence, were it not the organ of the administration, and its public trumpet. As such it has an immense influence, for what the Globe says, General Jackson says—the Kitchen Cabinet say—the administration say. The ability of its conductors entitles it to no such pre-eminence, for in prudence, in candor, in vigor of style, in knowledge, in classic elegance, in anything but slang and slang-chasing, it is surpassed by all the prominent administration organs, except the New Hampshire Patriot. But as the organ of the administration, it sours the minds of distinguished public men; it embitters the strife of party; it keeps the whole country in agitation; it arouses violence by acting with violence itself. Moderation, good temper, forbearance, generosity, are not known in its vocabulary.

To prove that the violence of the government organ but miserably answered to heal the distractions of this Union, let us remember the peculiar construction of Southern society as influenced by slavery, and the laws of duelling as adopted in a polished society. Courtesy, civility, generosity, chivalry, (though we hate the word from its misuse) are more universally prevalent in such a society than in society of a different construction. Slavery is less potent, and more odious, there than elsewhere. Adversaries are more civil, more polite, more careful, from the necessity of the case—and their opposites are looked upon with more odium. Now the Globe selects many of the names best known in the Southern country, and names the most distinguished for their past services and high intellectual renown, as objects of the most grovelling and pitiful denunciation. What epithets have been spared? What character has been safe? What motives have not been imputed? Many of our most public men, known not only all over the Union, but all over Europe, as men of the highest character, have been set forth as the most despicable of the human species.

What can a foreigner think of Clegg, if he takes the Globe's account of him?

This Union can never be kept together but by a spirit of kindness and forbearance in those who have its administration. If public men of great influence and great talents are unjustly denounced, they will be uneasy, and trouble will ensue. They will be driven, as Calhoun was, to the very verge of disunion. A great mind, a lofty spirit may be pent up—but the spirit is there, and terrible is the day of retribution. As well might the whole sky be crushed into nothing, as a great intellect be smothered. Mind will force itself upward and forward, and shine forth on every occasion. No bars and bolts can restrain it. Where there is intellect, there is power. Office, wealth, patronage, bow before it. The conquest of eloquence is often as great as the conquest of the sword. At home, abroad, in the councils of the nation, and in all circles, that power of intellect will have its dominion. Denounce it as the Globe may, and overwhelm it with all manner of abuse, it only arouses and magnifies its influence, and sharpens the very instrument of its destruction. It only stirs the whirlwind, emboldens and concentrates its strength, and sends it on its errand of desolation. If, then, Nullification would be stopped, let us bear no more high sounding abuse of Southern men.

DOINGS OF THE ENGLISH REFORM PARLIAMENT.

From the London Times.

At present there are no less than one hundred and thirty-four motions before the House of Commons, of which the object is to introduce rather more than one hundred and thirty-four new Bills next Session. Let the King's printer sing for joy, and let men who buy the statutes at large (properly so called, now at least) put up more capacious book-shelves. Mr. O'Connell has a motion declaratory of the 'principles which the Legislative Union has produced in Ireland, and of the inevitable separation of the two countries, which must result from a perseverance in the Union.' While Mr. Wilkes has a motion to 'consolidate and amend the laws relative to Friendly Societies.' Mr. O'Connell has a motion to 'abolish the Poor Law, and to substitute a system of public works, which the Legislature, Union has produced in Ireland, and of the inevitable separation of the two countries, which must result from a perseverance in the Union.' 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energy, and the schoolmaster, ought not to be reformed.

With regard to taxes, it would seem that the motions of Mr. Robinson, Gen. Palmer, and Mr. Buckingham, are intended, to take off all existing imposts "at one fell swoop," so that there was no occasion for the motions of other Hon. Members, which regard mere trifles in the catalogue of taxation. Such, for instance, are the motions for the repeal of the house and window tax by Sir S. Whalley; of the duties on coals by Mr. Pease; of the duties on bricks by the same Hon. Member; of the malt tax by Sir W. Ingilly; of the corn laws by Mr. Fryer; of the stamp duties on newspapers by Mr. E. L. Bulwer; and the abolition of church rates by Mr. Divett. Of course it would be premature to give any opinion upon these subjects now; and it is for that reason we abstain from noticing other motions which stand on the list, or mentioning the names of the Hon. Members who have undertaken to bring them forward. It would, however, be worse than injustice if we hesitated to call attention to the fact, that of all our legislators, Mr. Rotch seems to have measured his capabilities most accurately when he gave notice of a motion for a bill "to improve the administration of the criminal law in the county of Middlesex." When a bill from such a quarter shall have passed into a law, we shall, of course, never again hear of special commissions to remedy "the mistake."

THE RICHMOND ARRESTS.

From the Richmond Whig of Nov. 16th.

THE UNITED STATES AND LT. RANDOLPH.

We understand that Robert B. Randolph, Esq., late Lieutenant in the United States Navy, and who acted *pro tem.* as successor to the late purser Timberlake, has been arrested by the Marshal of the United States for this District, and committed to close confinement in Henrico jail, by virtue of a warrant of distress under the Act of Congress of 15th May, 1820, for a sum exceeding \$20,000, involving his account as settled by Government.

This proceeding is in the nature of an execution against the person of Mr. Randolph, who has the option of paying money not due, giving security to pay it, or remaining in jail as long as it may suit the pleasure of Andrew Jackson, Esq.

Indictive as this proceeding is very generally considered, and a mode resorted to to inflict punishment for the indignity to the President, and not to recover money due to the public, it is viewed by the public generally, hereabout, with disgust and indignation. If Mr. Randolph owes anything to the Government, it cannot exceed 4,000 and some odd dollars, and as this defalcation is firmly believed by his acquaintances, if it exist at all, to have been caused by ignorance of accounts in a complicated business, it is not surprising that many of certain persons at Washington, all men are disposed to look with disapprobation upon the rigor of the Government, and with compassion upon the fate of a gallant sailor, whose courage and devotion to his country have been signally in all parts of the world, not only harshly and insultingly deprived of his commission, but at the suit of that country thrown into jail, there to rot as long as it may suit Mr. Amos Kendall and his master.

It is right to say that the Marshal has performed his unpleasant duty with the courtesy which distinguished him as a gentleman, and with all possible leniency.

From the Courier.

It will be remembered that the Court of Inquiry which sat upon Mr. Randolph's case found a balance of some four thousand dollars against him. The verdict of that Court was returned some ten months since, and Mr. Randolph maintains, supported by the gentleman who was the accountant for both Timberlake and himself, that many credits ought still to be allowed. At the trial there was some difficulty in obtaining some evidence concealed in a suspicious way, and which has since been brought to light. The reader will therefore conclude that the accounts of Mr. Randolph are any thing but settled. Under these circumstances, no steps were taken to enforce the judgment of the Court.

Subsequently, the ignominious style in which Mr. Randolph was dismissed from the Navy provoked him to the insult which he offered to the President. Every one is acquainted with the circumstances attending that transaction—most of his friends regretted it—but all believed it the result of great insult upon the feelings of a brave and injured man. The public are also well acquainted with the steps taken by the administration to bring Mr. Randolph to justice—we should have said to punishment—and they know to whom he was indebted for the safety and freedom he enjoyed until within the last few days. The administration were unsuccessful the last spring—they were again disappointed this fall, and the Court in Alexandria did nothing.

Thus disappointed in their attempts to punish Mr. Randolph by legal means, they have resorted to others of a more questionable character—questionable we mean, so far as their end, and the particular circumstances of the case, are concerned. We shall briefly state what those means have been. From what has been said above, it is evident that the maximum of the debt possibly due by Mr. Randolph cannot exceed five thousand dollars—and that there can hardly be said to be any ascertained balance. In this state of things what has been done? A warrant has been issued from the Treasury, under the Act of 1820, for a sum exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars! Is this for the purpose of collecting a small balance of money perhaps due the Government—or is it for vindictive punishment of the individual?

From the Whig.

THE ATTACHMENT AGAINST THE SENIOR EDITOR OF THIS PAPER, FOR CONTEMPT.

The Senior Editor of this paper was, on Thursday, taken into the custody of the Marshal of the Eastern District of Va. for an alleged contempt, in disobeying the process of the Court for the County of Alexandria, in refusing to appear before that Court as a witness in the case of the pretended conspiracy against the person of the President. By the courtesy of the Marshal, (Major Christian,) he has been permitted to go at large.

On Thursday at 2 o'clock, he applied to Judge Brockenbrough, then holding the Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Henrico, in the Capitol, for a writ of Habeas Corpus, which being granted as of right, was made returnable at 10 o'clock on Friday morning. At that hour, the case was called, when after a short discussion on the principles involved, on the part of Messrs. LEIGH, ROBERTSON, (Attorney General of Virginia,) Wm. H. McFarland of Norfolk, and FORBES, who addressed preliminary observations to the Court, in opposition to the legitimacy of the power assumed by the Court at Alexandria, the case was postponed until 10 o'clock the next day, when it was regularly argued.

On Saturday at 10 o'clock, Judge Brockenbrough took up the case of the attachment against the person of John H. Pleasants, for an alleged contempt of the Circuit Court of Alexandria; when Holden Rhodes Esq., representative of Thomas E. Burfoot, United States Attorney for this District, (Mr. Burfoot has been carried by ill health to Florida,) opened the case for the prosecution. He was followed by W. H. McFarland, Esq., of Norfolk, and the Attorney General of Virginia, for the defendant, who, in very lucid arguments, contested the power of the Alexandria Court, and demolished its claims, we believe to the unanimous satisfaction of the large assemblage in attendance.

When the Attorney General concluded his argument, which was pointed with satirical allusions to the political enormities of the times, and glowed with generous enthusiasm in behalf of the rights of the State and of the People, Mr. Rhodes asked until Monday, to reply to his opponent, and the case was accordingly postponed until 10 o'clock on Monday.

In the case of the attachment against John H. Pleasants, Mr. Rhodes on Monday made a strong argument in behalf of the Court at Alexandria. After rejoinders by the Attorney General and Mr. McFarland, and a replication by Mr. Rhodes, the Court adjourned, intimating that its opinion would be given at 11 o'clock on the next day.

On Tuesday Judge Brockenbrough gave a written opinion in this case, pronouncing the power assumed by the Court at Alexandria, in compelling the attendance of citizens of this Commonwealth to testify in municipal cases, unlawful and contrary to the immediate discharge of the defendant, John H. Pleasants.

Upon this result, we congratulate the freemen of Virginia, as terminating an assumption derogatory to the rights of their State, and harassing to their persons. Only in one aspect of the case did the party to the Habeas Corpus fear a decision against him. He did not fear the severity of the court at Alexandria; but as that court has adjourned, he feared he might be compelled to await in jail at Alexandria, their next session, in May next. He opposed their process from no fear of personal consequences, but from a settled conviction, that the power claimed was usurped, and ought to be met and combated at the threshold.

The Circuit Court of the United States will meet in this City on the 23d. Application will be made to it for an injunction in the proceedings against Lieutenant Randolph. The judges may discharge him upon the ground of gross irregularity and abuse of the power given by the Act of Congress of May 1820,—or by his giving security for what may appear actually due. It is said Mr. Randolph has discovered a forgotten receipt of Amos Kendall for \$3000. If this be so, the deficit established by the Court of Enquiry will be reduced to a mere song, of a few hundred dollars. The proceeding against him, is a harsh and unprecedented abuse of the power given the Government under the Act aforesaid.—*Richmond Whig.*

From the United States Telegraph.

Mr. Buchanan, late Minister to Russia, has arrived at Philadelphia, having sailed in Russia, we think, about 9 months. For this he receives \$9000 out-fit, \$9000 salary, and \$4500 in-fit—in all, \$22,500. Mr. Randolph was sadly abused by the Collar Press, for his speedy return, and reception of the emoluments of his office. Mr. Buchanan, on the other hand, is received with open arms by the party in Philadelphia. Note the difference. Mr. Randolph had cut the Kitchener Cabinet. The practice of sending out diplomatic functionaries, to stay abroad just so long as to render their places most lucrative, is a growing and scandalous evil. It is in fact, neither more nor less than to pay doctores to favorites, out of the Treasury, under the pretence of promoting public service. It was declined against by Jackson's friends before his election. It was one of those abuses which he promised to reform; but like all his promises of that nature, the accomplishment has increased the abuse. Congress has redress in its own hands, and we trust the time has come when it will apply it.

Revenge must and will have its way in some men; foiled in South Carolina, put to flight and shame in Alabama, there was poor Randolph in Virginia who, being one man alone, the vengeance pent up might

find its full sway. The claim of the Government against Randolph was for some \$4,000; Kendall, by orders or under the impulse of his own malignity, trumps up an account of \$25,000, and, taking advantage of Judge Marshall's absence in North Carolina, the old hero has Randolph arrested and put in jail in Richmond. Glorious triumph! What joy at the White House! Sound! sound! the tramp of fame! The conquering hero comes! He has gained another victory, more glorious than that over the Alabama squatters, and dearer to his heart than all former victories.



WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1833.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

According to the promise made last week, we now lay before our readers a few of the suggestions which have been presented to our minds by a more attentive perusal of the late Annual Message from the Governor to the Legislature of this State. We regret that we cannot bestow upon it the unequalled praises which it has received from some other quarters.

It treats several important subjects with ability, and urges them upon the attention of the Legislature zealously and earnestly; but, as we have before remarked, is entirely silent in relation to the subject of Constitutional Reform, which a large portion, if not a majority, of the People of North Carolina, consider a measure preliminary to other improvements.

His Excellency censures, mildly but very justly, the inattention of our State Government to the important concerns and interests of the Commonwealth. He notices the fact that "the mere expenses of the General Assembly have ordinarily exceeded the aggregate expenditures of all the other departments of the Government, united to the appropriations which have been made for the purposes of Internal Improvement." And he remarks, "That Government cannot be rightly administered, where those who direct the expenditure of the public treasure receive more for their service than the amount of their disbursements."

If His Excellency means, as we suppose he does, that the Legislature has acted unwisely in appropriating to objects of public utility, a less sum than the amount of its own expenses, we entirely concur with him; but we think the position laid down by him is too broad and indefinite, and that, if admitted in its full extent, it would involve the conclusion that the Government is one which disburses the largest sum of money. Few of the good People of North Carolina, we presume, would be pleased with such evidence of the wisdom of their public servants.

The Legislature was not created merely as a board for disbursing the public funds; if this were its sole object, then, indeed, it would be obvious that its services were dearly bought; but it has many other duties to discharge, and, although the bare fact that its expense is greater than the aggregate expense of the other branches of government proves neither its utility nor its want of wisdom, yet we are not only ready to admit, but we earnestly contend, that this branch of the Government is unnecessarily large, and, proportionally, too great a tax upon the people. And we did expect that the Governor would propose a reduction, through the agency of a Convention.

His Excellency has noticed another and a far more important fact, that the annual disbursements at the Treasury exceed the revenue.—This is truly a ruinous state of affairs; and a prudent People, one would suppose, would need only to be apprized of it, to apply the proper corrective. As a remedy for this evil, His Excellency suggests the propriety of regulating the assessment of lands, and of amending the revenue laws so as to multiply the objects of taxation. While reading this part of the Message, we expected that, after designating those imperfections, after informing us that the Legislature *costs more than it comes to*, the Governor would surely suggest some plan for diminishing these expenses; but he seems only to be dissatisfied that the expenses of one branch exceeds the disbursements, that the revenue is inadequate to meet the expenditures, and does not recommend retrenchment, but advises the adoption of laws to increase the receipts into the Treasury. We are not disposed to find fault with the latter object; we have long thought that the revenue laws were defective, and that they might be amended so as to render the burdens of the People more equal, and at the same time increase the funds of the State to a sufficient extent to meet the ordinary demands upon the Treasury, and leave a surplus for the promotion of public works.

Our readers will remember that, during the last summer, we published an Address on the subject of a Convention, together with some proposed amendments to the Constitution. Among those propositions there is one to reduce the number of Members in the Legislature from 199 to 127, and to limit its regular meetings to once in two years. If this change were made, the State would save about 25,000 dollars annually.

This is an important consideration, but it is only one of many in favor of amending the Constitution; yet His Excellency has not thought proper to touch this subject. Whether he considers it not sufficiently momentous, or of a character not suited to find a place in his Annual Message, we are left altogether to conjecture.

There are some other subjects embraced in the Message, which we shall notice hereafter.

CAUSES OF PROSPERITY.

Our readers will find, in a succeeding column, three articles, extracted from different and widely diverse sources, setting forth the advantages derivable by local communities from freely making known, through the columns of their newspapers, whatever they may desire to communicate to each other and to persons at a distance—whether it be to solicit customers for their merchandise, to offer professional services, to secure mechanical labor, to make known their losses, or to render public the thousand other circumstances which would be profitable both to the individuals themselves and to others who might avail themselves of the knowledge thus obtained.

These articles, though written for the meridian of places far distant from us, apply with as much truth to Salisbury as to Philadelphia, and perhaps more; for we all know, from the standing and populousness of either of the Atlantic cities, that they must of necessity do an immense amount of all kinds of business; in addition to which, they are often visited by vast numbers of the population of other parts of the country, who have ocular proof of their advance on the high road of wealth and importance. The case is different with the interior towns and villages: they have to struggle and mark every step of their advance to notoriety, unassisted by a constant influx of visitors, who trumpet their fame abroad, and thereby attract others also to visit and see for themselves. All will acknowledge the importance of a newspaper to the welfare of a town, as is proved by their frequent establishment and success in very limited communities; and it is upon the same principle precisely that the use of its columns, as an advertising medium, by those who compose the community, will not only increase their acquaintance and facilities for dealing with each other, but secure the attention and consideration of persons at a distance, and bring with it the many advantages to be derived from an extensive favorable acquaintance abroad. In the North and East, altogether, the plan of advertising is much more generally and uniformly pursued, than in this section of country; and if Editors there complain, we feel it a positive duty to quote and reiterate their opinions of the policy of pursuing a different course. We hope our friends in town and country will ponder these things, and do something towards putting forward in more bold relief their community and their State, which has already, from its supineness in matters of vital importance, obtained for itself the unenviable appellations of "Sleepy Hollow," "Rip Van Winkle," &c.

In calling attention to this subject, we are fearful lest we may be accused, by some, of having interested motives; to prompt us to do so, seeing that we ask them to exert themselves in a manner which may in the first instance promote the pecuniary concerns of the proprietors of newspapers. We can honestly say that our intentions in the matter are as disinterested as they are upon any subject which our situation as conductors of a public press makes it incumbent upon us to bring under the notice of our readers; and we feel satisfied that the individual intentions of this kind. It is true we wish to advance in prosperity as we progress with our business; but we take this matter up, at this time, under the firm conviction that a practical attention to the arguments urged in these extracts will not only promote the interests of individuals, but will in the same or a greater ratio enhance the prosperity of our County and State, and enable us to fill a greater space in the attention of persons at a distance.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

The Norfolk Beacon of the latest date says that orders have been received by the Commandant at Fortress Monroe, to dispatch eight companies of United States troops to Alabama. We have not as yet received any intelligence from Alabama giving accounts of the proceedings of Mr. K. in relation to the soldiers who shot the unfortunate Owens.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

The ship Virginia has arrived at Philadelphia, bringing papers to the 7th of November. The only information of consequence which we have noticed, is in regard to the English Cotton Market, which was reported to be more brisk than at the last dates, and that cotton had been sold at an advance of half-pence per lb. on former prices. The King of Spain, (the illustrious embroiderer of petticoats,) has paid the debt of nature. There is some dispute about the succession to the throne, and troubles are anticipated in that despot ridden and therefore degraded kingdom.

An arrival at Boston brings accounts one day later, but we cannot observe among the items one word about the Markets.

MOVEMENT IN GEORGIA.

The Friends of State Rights, from all parts of the State of Georgia, assembled at Milledgeville on the 13th ultimo. We have received an account of their proceedings, but could not conveniently insert it this week; it shall appear in our next.

We have only room in this place to call the attention of our readers to the high-handed measures recorded in the articles under the caption of "The Richmond Arrears," in a preceding column.

LETTER FROM RALEIGH.

Extracts from a Letter written by a Member of the House of Commons, to a gentleman in Salisbury, dated

THURSDAY NIGHT, 26th Nov. 1833.

I have just returned from a long sitting on Committee of Currency and Banks. We have now had two long sessions of the Committee, and I find great variety of opinion among the members as to the kind of Bank proper to be established. Some are for a great Bank, to be owned jointly by the State and individuals; some for small Banks, to be owned in the like manner; and others for a Bank to be owned exclusively by the State. What will be agreed

on, I cannot yet say, though I there is no doubt we will agree on some Bank that will go into operation.

As yet we have had no meeting of the Convention Committee, though we will call it together on to-morrow or next day. I am very sanguine that we will succeed in doing something in this matter. There exists a good feeling among many of our Eastern brethren on this subject, and a good many of them are now disposed to meet us on middle ground—while, on the other hand, our Western Members, or many of them, are not as great sticklers as formerly on some points. Give and take, seems now to be the rule of action. All Governments are founded, more or less, upon the principle of compromise, and without this we never can get on in matters of this kind.

The Convention of Delegates are in session. It is a large body, of highly respectable men—all of them men of considerable intelligence, and some of them men of distinction in the State. The Governor, as a matter of course, was made Chairman, and delivered to them a speech two hours long. His views are very patriotic, and praiseworthy, but entirely too extravagant to be carried into practice. I find many of the members of the Convention think so, and I believe nearly all the members of the Legislature. The Convention have various matters before them, but whether they will unite on any single plan, is very doubtful. Indeed I very much doubt whether they will be able to present to us any plan that will be taken up and acted on by the Legislature. I hope I may be deceived in this respect.

From the Raleigh Register of Nov. 26.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION.

This body, the most imposing ever convened in No. Carolina for any purpose, was organized in this City yesterday afternoon. Delegates appeared from 41 Counties, and more are expected to come in, comprising many of the most influential, talented, and patriotic citizens of the State. Governor Swain was unanimously chosen President, and on taking the Chair delivered an Address of about two hours in length. Edward L. Winslow, of Fayetteville, and James Cooke, of Rowan, were appointed Secretaries.

We have never known such an influx of strangers in the City clearly indicating the extent of the generous and awakening impulse which pervades the State on the great subject of Internal Improvement.

The Convention is expected to remain in session several days. It has commenced its deliberations with a harmony that promises the most auspicious results.

ADVANTAGES OF ADVERTISING.

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.

One of the remarkable disparities between the commercial habits of New York and Philadelphia, is found in the system of advertising goods and merchandise, practised upon by the merchants in either City.

A merchant in New York, wholesale or retail, no matter which, has his name constantly in the advertising columns of the newspapers—displaying his wares—giving full lists of his goods, and adding reasons calculated to invite purchasers to his store, or at least to the city. The shipping merchant, the foreign importer, the dry goods dealer, the grocer, all, without exception, hurry to the newspapers with their daily advertisements, and crowd their columns every morning with the riches, wealth, and ingenuity of both hemispheres.

The advertisements serve the same general purpose as the signs above their doors, the display of goods at their windows, the hanging forth at their doors of specimens, or the filling up the sidewalk with boxes and bundles, directed to almost every city, town, or hamlet, north, south or west. A card in the daily newspaper, an advertisement every day in the morning journal, is as necessary as the very store which is hired for the transaction of business.—Newspapers become in some measure, by this way, a branch of the commercial system of a large city. They are vast saving machines to trades. Instead of running round town, wearing out one's shoes and spirits, hunting out a place to make purchases in, the country buyer sits quietly down, picks up the morning paper, and finds a display of the whole merchandize of New York within the compass of a sheet of paper.

The advantage of the frequency of advertising, can be estimated in another way: country dealers who spread over the whole Union, can, by taking a New York commercial paper, see, at a glance, the condition of the market, the supply of goods, the number of houses in the field, the new importers, the foreign shippers, &c. &c. A commercial paper of this description, is a perpetual chart of the commercial city in which it is issued. In trade and commerce, it is well known how solicitation, pushing, effort, haste even, will succeed, while indolence and dignity lead to bankruptcy and ruin. Over-speculation is an evil which is certainly injurious to individuals, but an active speculative spirit is exceedingly beneficial to masses, to cities, to whole districts.

One of the principal means by which New York is rapidly monopolizing all the domestic trade of the nation, undoubtedly grows out of the perpetual and numerous advertisements which are inserted in their commercial papers by their commercial men: Hundreds upon hundreds appear every morning in these journals. Trouble, labour, expense to the buyer, are saved by this mode, and the seller is doubly compensated by a regular increase of customers and dealers. Let us put a case—suppose that every sign in Market, Chesnut, or Second street, were taken down, every window shut up, every door only half opened—would not the public find great inconvenience from such a sudden withdrawal of the land marks and guides to dai-

ly business? The map of a large city, is not more convenient to a stranger, than a commercial journal filled with mercantile advertisements is to a merchant and trader.

We are perfectly satisfied that one of the means by which New York contrives to draw within her vortex the crowd of buyers throughout the country, grows out of the system of general advertising managed by her merchants and importers. The mode in Philadelphia is altogether different. We seek concealment—we dread publicity—it is either thought too expensive, or not thought of at all. In consequence thereof, the public, both here and elsewhere, are either ignorant of the articles in market, or are reduced to the necessity of a long search to supply their wants. These things might be improved, but who will take the first step?

From the Alexandria Gazette.

We have a word to say in behalf of this too much neglected custom. Doubtless our appeal will lose much of its force, because we speak from interested motives. We do; but others are equally, almost, interested. What gives a stranger a better idea of the business and importance of a place, than the advertisements in the newspaper? Does any one suppose that a mechanic, a merchant, or a tradesman, ever lost one cent by advertising? On the contrary, will any one say that it is not a positive and absolute gain—a gain resulting from increased sales, greater notoriety of his stand and occupation, and a direction of the public eye towards his establishment?

Our merchants are now beginning to receive their large and handsome full supply of goods—our mechanics have their shops full of the useful works of their skill and labor, and every thing is ready for the transaction of business. It is important that town and country should know this; that each man should spread before the public the inducements to visit his town and store—state what he has to sell, and how advantageously people may deal with him. How can this be accomplished as well as by telling it on this "folio of four pages"—which will be soon on the merchant's desk and at the mechanic's work bench—at the tavern as well as at the domestic fireside?

We repeat that every man who advertises will find a positive advantage to arise from it, and the town itself, as a whole, will be benefited. Let the enquiry be made whether not to advertise is not to do business, and the answer will readily be given. And if we could induce those to whom we particularly address ourselves to consult their own interests in this matter, and thus further our interest, what after all, in the end, will it amount to? Only this: We should be enabled more readily to encourage those whom we employ; to lighten, some little, the burden under which every newspaper editor labors; to beautify, or perhaps enlarge, our sheet; to find out some way for paying some of our bills more readily.

If there can be the least objection to this, why all we have to add is, that people must be exceedingly hard to please.

From the Newbern Spectator.

The Raleigh Register, speaking of the large quantities of goods which have been imported this season by the merchants of that place, says, rather complacently, that it is usual elsewhere for such information to be given by advertisement. Does the editor still hope, notwithstanding his experience? Does he not see that so strict and so judicious is our economy, that one half of our stores are without signs? We have more than once conducted an inquiring customer to places of public sale which he could not have discovered without such aid, and yet it seems to be expected that the expense of advertising will be incurred. This is rather unreasonable. If advertising in northern papers would answer the purpose, their columns would teem with southern patronage; to bestow it at home, even with a reasonable prospect of return, is quite another thing. Our citizens complain, and not without reason, that our papers are less interesting than those of N. York or Philadelphia; but they do not consider that they alone are to blame for this. If every southern man who takes a northern paper would take a southern one instead, our publications would present a very different appearance. He would get as much important news, as often, and as early. Instead of the weekly sheet whose news has been anticipated by more favoured journals, provincial editors would be enabled to publish on the arrival of every mail, to lower the price of subscription, and to devote their whole attention to editorial duties, which, under existing circumstances, can neither be given nor expected. But why dilate on what might be, when we know that it will not be?

The Hon. David Crockett.—We are happy to inform our readers that the prolific press of Messrs. Harpers has given out an authentic Life of the celebrated Western Statesman whose exploits among the wild beasts of the forest and the gladiators of the political arena have equally combined to crown his name with never-fading glories. Col. Crockett and Maj. Jack Downing, have secured for themselves prominent niches in the temple of fame, and if we matter of deep regret that their achievements should remain untold; they are the property of their fellow citizens. The memoir now published, brings the history of the gallant Colonel down to the period of his late election; it is full of hair breadth escapes, of imminent perils in the trackless wild, and stirring incidents by field and flood—envivened now and then with stories narrated by the hero, of adventures, and the rich and rare whimsicalities of the far, far West.—*New York Courier and Enquirer.*

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Tuesday, November 19th, 1833.

IN THE SENATE.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the resignation of Joseph A. Hill, the Senator elect from the county of New Hanover; which was read and accepted, and, on motion of Mr. Hinton, ordered that a writ of election issue to the Coroner of New Hanover county, commanding him to hold an election on the first day of December, to fill said vacancy.

A message was received from the other House, proposing the appointment of a joint select committee to wait on the Governor and inform him of the organization of the Legislature, and stating that Messrs. Barringer and Long compose the committee on their part. The proposition was agreed to, and Messrs. Skinner of Perquimans and Hinton were appointed the committee on the part of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery, ordered that the Rules of Order of last Session be observed during the present session until otherwise ordered.

Messrs. Kerr, Board, Jones, Montgomery, and Edwards, were appointed a committee to prepare Rules of Order for the Government of the Senate during the present Session.

On motion of Mr. Hill, a message was sent to the other House, proposing to raise a joint select committee of five members on the part of each House, to prepare joint rules for the government of the Legislature during this session.

A message was received from the other House, communicating the annual message of the Governor, and proposing that the message be printed, three copies for each member of the Legislature; which proposition was agreed to.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Messrs. J. D. Jones, Wyche, Bragg, Seawell and Barringer were appointed a committee to prepare Rules of Order for the government of the House during the present session.

The proposition of the Senate, to appoint a joint select committee to prepare Joint Rules, was agreed to, and Messrs. J. D. Jones, Wyche, Bragg, Seawell, and Barringer, were appointed the committee on the part of this House.

The Governor transmitted to the House, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Wm. R. Hill, his annual Message; which was read.

Wednesday, November 20, 1833.

IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Kerr, from the committee appointed to prepare Rules of Order for the Senate, reported those of last Session; which were read and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Hogan, the Senate proceeded to the appointment of the following Standing Committees, viz:

Finance.—Messrs. Montgomery, Kendall, Simmons, Mays, Pitt, Skinner of Perquimans, Stone, and Kerr.

Claims.—Messrs. Clayton, Martin of Rockingham, Howell, Foy, Harrison, Mann, Latham, and Vanhook.

Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Hoke, Mober, Martin of Richmond, Hussey, Mays of Greene, Vann, Matthews, and Montgomery.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Shuford, Caldwell, Gavin, Melvin, Wilder, Walton, Flowers, and Stedman.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Hogan, Jones, Morris, Hall, Spaight, Skinner of Chowan, Arrington, and Elliott.

Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Hinton, Edwards, Skinner of Pasquotank, Sheridan, Foy, Marchison, Beard, and Brittain.

Education and the Literary Fund.—Messrs. Mendenhall, Phillips, McCormick, Hall, Smaw, Mebane, Faison, and Norman.

Mr. Martin of Rockingham, presented a bill to repeal the act of last Session, establishing the Bank of North Carolina; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Beard presented a Resolution, referring so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Internal Improvement, Education, Banks and the circulating medium, Statute Laws of the State, and Literary Fund, to appropriate committees; which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Edwards, laid upon the table.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. John D. Jones, from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported Rules of Order for the government of the House; which were read and concurred in.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual Report of the Public Treasurer; which, on motion of Mr. Pierce, was transmitted to the Senate, with a proposition that it be printed.

On motion of Mr. Long, the House proceeded to the appointment of the following Standing Committees, viz:

Claims.—Messrs. Wilson, Daniel, Foreman, Allen; Stephens, Battle, Kitterell, Stockard, Settle, Guthrie, Cansler, Weaver, and Jonathan Horton.

Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Willey, Smithwick, J. W. Potts, M'Leod, Marshall, Judkins, M'Neil, Wm. Jones, Thomas, Clement, Roberts, Tatham, and Courts.

Education.—Messrs. John B. Jones, T. J. Pugh, Kennedy, Blackman, Monk, Roddie, J. H. Montgomery, Graham, Brown, R. H. Alexander, W. M'Lean, Moore, and Warrick.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Relfe, Murray, Laspyre, Locke, Dodson, Grier, William Horton, West, Whitehurst, Macklin, Allen, Brower, and John B. Smith.

Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Riddick, Long, Jasper, Cloman, John B. Jones, McGraw, Seawell, M'Gehee, Poindexter, Fisher, Barringer, Irvine, and King.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Tilt, Pierce, Harrison, Shepard, Sloan, Taylor, G. S. M'Lean, Rand, Irwin, Wison, Cansler, Edmonston, and Wm. Potts.

Thursday, November 21, 1833.

IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Hill, from the joint select Committee, appointed to prepare Joint Rules of Order for the two Houses, reported the Rules of last Session, which were adopted for the government of the present Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Beard, the Senate took up the Resolutions presented by him yesterday, touching the reference of the Governor's Message; which, after being amended, were severally adopted.

The bill to repeal the act of last Session, establishing the Bank of North Carolina, was read the second and third time and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Matthews moved for instructions to the Committee of Finance to burn such Treasury Notes as may be found in the office of the Public Treasurer.

Mr. Klutta moved to confine the burning to those Notes unfit for circulation; which was not agreed to.

The resignation of E. D. Austen, Col. Com. of the 64th Regiment of Militia, was read and accepted.

The Speaker, in obedience to the Rules of Order, appointed the following Committee:

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Mays of Green, Norman, Jones, Hinton, and Kerr.

IN THE COMMONS.

The Speaker, in obedience to the Rules of Order, appointed the following Committees:

Judiciary.—Messrs. Barringer, Bragg, Graham, Poindexter, Battle, J. D. Jones, Courts, Outlaw, and R. H. Alexander.

Private Bills.—Messrs. McCleese, Sanderson, Daniel, Thompson, Kennedy, Judkins, Wesley Jones, Allison, Cotton, Montgomery, J. Williams, Martin, and Corpening.

Finance.—Messrs. Wyche, Calvert, Leonard, Smallwood, Lilly, Brandon, Edmonston, and Mullen.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Marshall, Ledford, Ziglar, Burgin, and Welch.

On motion of Mr. J. D. Jones, the various parts of the Governor's Message were referred to appropriate Committees.

The resignation of D. Coleman, Lieutenant Col. of the 85th Regiment of Militia, was read and accepted.

On motion of Mr. Fisher:

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate, proposing to appoint a Joint Select Committee to consist of seven members, on the part of each House, whose duty it shall be to take under consideration the condition of the Currency of the State, and to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Bank; and if in their opinion it is expedient to establish a Bank, then to inquire whether the same should be a Bank of the State, to be owned exclusively by the State, or a Bank to be owned exclusively by individuals, or by individuals and the State conjointly, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

[This proposition was laid on the table in the Senate, and a Message sent to the Commons from that House proposing the creation of a Committee, on the same subject, to consist of one member from each Congressional District. This proposition the House of Commons refused to concur in.]

Friday, November 22, 1833.

IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Morris presented the petition of Jeremiah Ingram of Anson County, for permission to erect a Public Gate.

The Senate took up the Message yesterday received from the Commons, touching the appointment of a Select Joint Committee on the subject of Banks; and the proposition was agreed to.

A Message was received from the Commons, proposing to ballot on to-morrow for Public Printer.

The proposition was disagreed to, and on motion of Mr. Montgomery, a Message was sent to the House proposing to raise a Select Joint Committee to examine whether the Public Printing cannot be done upon terms more advantageous.

IN THE COMMONS.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Edmonston, for the better administration of Justice in the county of Haywood. By Mr. Thompson, a bill to authorize the County Court of Onslow to transcribe certain records.

By Mr. Kitterell, a bill to extend and continue in force certain acts of the General Assembly regulating the time of holding the Superior Courts of Moore, Montgomery and Anson. By Mr. Irvine, a bill to give longer time for paying in money for lands entered in the county of Rutherford.

On motion of Mr. Smithwick:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the present laws for the benefit of insolvent Debtors, as to abolish imprisonment for Debt, except in cases of fraudulent concealment.

A message was received from the Governor, communicating the proceedings of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund. Ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Irvine:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee, to consist of seven members on the part of each House, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the propriety of amending the Constitution of the State, and to inquire what mode it is most expedient to adopt for the accomplishment of the same.

On motion of Mr. Weaver:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a select joint Committee of five persons from each House, to enquire into the expediency of selling the Cherokee lands belonging to the State.

On motion of Mr. Smithwick:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing fines, imposed by Courts of Justice in this State, upon the same footing with other judgment debts.

The resignation of Milton Campbell, as Lieut. Col. of the 3d Regiment of Iredell Militia, and of R. Brittain, as Col. of the 10th Brigade of Cavalry, were read and accepted.

A proposition was sent to the Senate proposing to ballot, on to-morrow, for Public Printer. Mr. Wesley Jones nominated therefor, Messrs. Lawrence & Lemay; Mr. Pugh nominated Charles R. Ramsay; and Mr. Guthrie nominated Messrs. Gales & Son.

Saturday, November 23, 1833.

IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Hogan presented the petition of sundry citizens of Rowan, praying for the passage of an act to annex a portion of Rowan county to Davidson. Read and referred.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Chester, authorizing the Register of Buncombe county to appoint a Deputy. By Mr. Shuford, to prevent obstructions in first Broad River, in Rutherford county. Read three times, and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery:

Resolved, That a select Committee be appointed to enquire into and report to this House the aggregate amount of dividends and bonus divided upon the Capital Stock of the State Bank of Newbern and the Bank of Cape Fear, since their organization; the amount of specie actually paid upon their subscriptions of stock, and the amount paid in Bank Notes, or other paper money, the amount of debts due them on accommodation loans, and the amount due them on business paper, and such other information upon the subject as they may be able to procure, which may throw light upon this matter; and that said Committee report the value of Stock in said Banks at different periods, and at this time.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary enquire into the expediency of so amending the laws in relation to the election or appointment of Constables, as to make the mode uniform throughout the State.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Kitterell, to incorporate Morven Academy, in Anson. By Mr. John D. Jones, to incorporate the Raleigh and Wilmington Rail Road Company. By Mr. McCleese, to prevent Justices of the Peace from issuing a *capias ad satisfaciendum* on the Judgment of a Justice of the Peace, until the return "no property" is to be found. These bills passed the first reading, and the second name was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Monk:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of digesting and amending the present Patrol Laws.

On motion of Mr. R. Jones:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so altering the law prohibiting the trading with Slaves, as to prohibit any person from buying from, trafficking with, or receiving from any slave, articles of personal property, except it be in the same manner, and under the same restrictions, as are already provided by law.

The Resolution from the Senate, on the subject of the Public Printing, was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Sloan:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the law respecting bastardy, that one Justice of the Peace may hereafter perform the duty now required by law of two Justices.

Mr. Guthrie submitted a Resolution, which was rejected; directing the Committee on the Judiciary to enquire into the expediency of repealing the Act establishing the present Supreme Court of this State, and creating one or more Judicial Circuits.

Monday, November 25, 1833.

IN THE SENATE.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Stedman, to incorporate the Farmer's Library Association, in Chatham county. Mr. Sitton, to make compensation to the Jurors of the Superior Court of Haywood county. Mr. Brittain, of Burke, to erect a new County by the name of Yancey. Mr. Martin, of Richmond, to incorporate the Richmond Manufacturing Company. These bills passed their first reading.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied in discussing the proposition from the House of Commons, for appointing a Committee to take under consideration the Convention Question. It was debated at some length, by Messrs. Beard, Mendenhall, and Edwards, for the reference, and Messrs. Skinner, of Chowan, and Mann, against it. The reference was agreed to finally, by a vote of 40 to 21.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Courts, from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill to emancipate Joe, a slave—which bill passed its first reading.

On Mr. Graham's motion, a proposition was sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot on Thursday next for Governor of the State, nominating therefor D. L. Swain.

A communication was received from his Excellency, the Governor, covering the proceedings of the Convention meeting held in Raleigh, last January, together with the Address of a Committee appointed at that meeting, and the returns of the Sheriffs of the number of votes given in at the late election in favor of, and against a reform of the Constitution.

The Governor expresses the earnest hope that a spirit of conciliation and compromise may direct the councils of the Legislature and lead them to a result which will unite the interests and feelings of every section of the State, and thus insure the harmony and prosperity of the whole.

The communications were referred to the joint select committee on the subject.

Convention Question.—An interesting debate occurred in the Senate yesterday,

on the question of agreeing to the proposition of the House of Commons for a select joint Committee on the subject of the Reform of the Constitution. It was finally postponed, in, by a vote of nearly two to one, but was resisted with much pertinacity by several Eastern Members, who contended that it involved, incidentally, the main question.—*Raleigh Register.*

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

The late unfortunate occurrence on the Rail-Road between Philadelphia and New York, together with the many steamboat disasters which have of late been recorded, both in the North and South, have had the effect to arouse the public mind to the necessity of, obliging, in some manner, the danger attendant on traveling by such conveyances. With this view, a philanthropic individual in New-York has offered a premium of \$500 to any one who may lay before Congress such a proposition as shall be passed by that body into a law, for the regulation of travelling by steam, so as to add complete safety to the persons and property of travellers.

The Rail-Road Company have published an address to the public, in which they copiously show that this occurrence was one of those accidents which will sometimes happen in spite of the utmost care and attention that may be bestowed on the safety of passengers. Indeed, when the vast amount of travelling on rail-roads is taken into view, it appears to be extraordinary that so few accidents happen on them. However, therefore, we may sympathize with the sufferers by such occurrences, (and we do sincerely condole with the bereaved family of Mr. Stedman,) we think reflection will satisfy all that undue prejudice should not be excited against this mode of conveyance.

Resignations.—The Hon. Stephen D. Miller, Senator in Congress from the State of South Carolina, and the Hon. George M. Troop, Senator in Congress from the State of Georgia, have resigned their respective seats in that body. All health is the cause assigned in both cases.

Letters from Louisiana and Mississippi concur in representing the damage done to the cotton crops in those States by the early frosts of this fall. One-fifth is the proportion said to be lost; which we consider as nothing when compared with the annual health which always walks in the train of his white majesty when he deigns to pay his first fall visit to those Southern regions.

Benjamin F. Butler, of Albany, N. Y., has been appointed Attorney-General of the United States.

W. J. Alexander, Esq., Speaker of the House of Commons of this State, was on Monday last re-elected Solicitor to the 6th Judicial Circuit, without opposition.

Scarcity of Money.—The complaints of the scarcity of money are becoming daily more clamorous. The distress is severe and general. The best of paper is thrown from the banks; and the brokers readily get notes of the most unexceptionable character at the highest rates. The results are not only visited upon the active business men of the community, but reach all classes, and distress all callings. This scarcity is ascribed to various causes, and is probably the result of several accidentally combined. The annual exhibit of the Banks is one, perhaps the principal, cause—this will shortly cease to operate. Another is the removal of the deposits—this must be more permanent in its influence. There cannot, however, be much doubt of the removal, in a short time, of the present extreme pressure: in the meantime we can only bid our friends be of good cheer.—*Philadelphia Intelligencer.*

Money! Money! Money!!!—If we judge correctly from the observations we are enabled to make from our intercourse with the business community, there is, at this time, a greater depression in the money market, than has been known for years. The Banks of this city have almost ceased to discount, and all refuse to receive in deposit the notes of country banks, which until lately were received freely; and are daily drawing large amounts of specie from each other. The currency of the country has become unequal and uncertain. Exchange brokers charge two, and in many cases three prices, for discounting foreign notes.

These evils, and many more that might be named, are, we feel assured, properly attributable to the fearful "responsibility," assumed by the President, in removing the government deposits. Our present apprehensions are that worse grievances, of the same character, are yet to be developed. The operation of the President's order upon the business community, has been slow, but not the less certain.—*Philadelphia Evening Post.*

A sign, and a fact.—We said, a little, last week, on the probable advance in real estate in our town and neighborhood, arising from the construction of the rail road. We were not aware that a house, about a half a mile from town, near the line of the road, which has never rented for more than fifty, or sixty dollars per year, had just been let for one hundred and thirty-five dollars per annum. This house has heretofore been simply half the time, and had an air of desolation about it, as if all the genii of the storm dwelt there. To make it more desolate, the window shades were generally taken out, because the boys broke the glass in throwing stones at the "specks."—*Winchester Virginian.*

Rise of Real Estate.—It is worthy of remark, says the Newark (New Jersey) Daily Advertiser, as an indication of the progress of this town, that at P. Alling's sale of building lots on the Rail Road Avenue, on Wednesday last, real estate which was a few years ago sold for \$65, and what was then considered full price, brought \$10,000.

Prices Current.

SALISBURY Nov. 30, 1833.

Cotton, to seed,	lb	23 a 23
do, clean,	do	20 a 20
Coffee,	do	16 a 18
Sugar, brown,	do	13 a 13
do, white,	do	18 a 20
Bacon,	do	10 a
Nails,	do	8 a 10
Molasses,	gal.	40 a 45
Brandy, p. ach,	do	35 a 40
do, app,	do	30 a
Peas,	lb	30 a
Flour, (scarce),	bbl	\$5.00 a
Wheat,	bush	80 a 1.00
Rye,	do	40 a
Oats,	do	30 a
Corn,	do	40 a 50
Salt,	lb	1.35
Butter,	lb	19 a 19
Tallow,	do	8 a 10
Tobacco,	do	8 a 25
Whiskey,	do	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	bush	100

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 26.

Peach brandy,	gal	55 a 60
App. do,	do	28 a 33
Bacon,	lb	9 a 10
Beeswax,	do	17 a 17
Office,	do	15 a 15
Cotton,	do	11 a 12
Corn,	bush	65 a 70
Flaxseed,	bbl	\$1.30 a 1.65
Four, new,	bbl	5.75 a 6.25
Feathers,	lb	35 a 36
Iron,	do	5 a 5
Molasses,	gal	36 a 40
Nails, cut,	do	65 a 65
Sugar, brown,	do	10 a 12
do, lump,	do	14 a 14
do, loaf,	do	16 a 18
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	65 a 75
Wheat,	do	95 a 100
Whiskey,	gal	50 a 55
Tobacco, leaf,	lb	55 a 55
Wool,	do	19 a 20

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Exchange on N. Y. and Phila.,	1 a 1 per ct.
do, on Charleston,	1 a 1
South Carolina Notes,	1 a 1
Virginia Notes,	2

CHERAW, Nov. 26.

Bacon,	lb	10 a 12
Butter,	do	15 a 20
Beeswax,	do	16 a 17
Coffee, prime green,	do	16 a 18
do 2nd & 3d qualities,	do	14 a 16
Cotton, new,	do	13 a 14
Corn,	do	40 a 50
Flaxseed, rough,	bush	\$1.00 a 1.25
Flour, superfine,	bbl	6.50 a 7.50
do, fine,	do	5.50 a 6.00
do, lump,	do	10 a 12
Molasses,	gal	40 a 50
Sugar, Muscov, prime lb,	do	11 a 12
do common,	do	9 a 10
do, loaf & lump,	do	15 a 18
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	75 a
do in sacks of 4 bushels,	do	3.00 a
Tallow,	lb	10 a 12
Wheat,	bush	90 a 1.00

MARRIED.

On the 26th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Graver, Mr. PETER MILLER, of Rowan County, to Miss MARY UDY, of Cabarrus County.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED AT WILMINGTON:

Nov. 14. Schooner Delight, Greer, from New York; Ship Liza and Susan, McKown, from New York.

Nov. 16. Sch. Koret, Edwards, from Charleston; Brig Sibree, Pearo, from New York.

Nov. 18. British Brig Hannah, Newby, from Liverpool.

ARRIVED AT FAYETTEVILLE:

Nov. 16. Boat Only See, with goods for R. & R. Pawcett, of the interior, and merchants of Fayetteville.

Nov. 20. Boat William and Lucy, with goods for Brower & Troy, S. O. Lambeth, J. B. Douglass, & Brown, T. L. Cowan, S. Lemly & Son, C. & Craig, C. J. & H. McMillan, of the interior, and merchants in Fayetteville.

Nov. 24. Boat Messenger, with goods for G. Holcomb, and E. & S. Q. Hubbard, of the interior, and merchants in Fayetteville.

NOTICE.

Will be Sold, at the Court-House in the Town of Salisbury, On the first day of January, 1834, Three Young Negroes,

—VIZ—

FELLOW JOHN, twenty years of age, stout and healthy, and TWO CHILDREN, boys, oldest five, and next three years old—the property of Euteria Dinkins, deceased. Sold on twelve months' credit; approved security required. JOHN SCOTT, Administrator.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the last Will and Testament of Anderson Ellis, deceased, I will expose to Public Sale, On Tuesday the 31st of December, ON THE PREMISES,

All those Valuable Lands Known by the name of the Mill Lands, lying in Davidson & Rowan Counties, in all about

3700 ACRES.

Comfortable Dwelling-House, AND A Valuable Grist and Saw Mill, Upon the Premises.

It will be sold in a body, or in separate tracts to suit purchasers. The terms of credit will be made known on the day of sale.

The said lands are well adapted to the culture of cotton and grain of all kinds. The said lands lie upon the Yadkin River, and embrace a large body of valuable low grounds.

THE undersigned has this day qualified as Executor of the Will of the said Anderson Ellis, deceased, and hereby requests all persons having demands against said estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, and all those indebted are hereby requested to make payment.

JAMES ELIAS, Executor. November 23, 1833—de2

A First-rate Cheap Carriage, FOR SALE CHEAP.

THE subscriber has for sale a first-rate Carriage which he has just had made in his own shop, and is now OFFERED IT FOR SALE, in pursuance of instructions from the owner, who desires to further the sale



POETRY.

TIME AND HIS CHILDREN.

Time paused one day, as he went his round,
For he felt an inward pain,
And he took his seat on a lofty ground,
With a melancholy strain:
"O that my daughter Time, so bright,
With Faintness could keep pace;
For I see he troubles the world outright,
And covers with woes his face."
And his heart beat high, as he turned round,
At the noise of footsteps nigh,
And he knew, as he heard the thundering
sound,
It was Palehood speeding by.
"Sir," cried Palehood, "since we met,
I have busily been engaged;
I made a breach in the kingdoms each,
And the world I left changed."
"I met, just now, a poor old man,
And his locks were turning grey;
'No mercy,' I cried, 'for your guilt is dyed,
And cannot be washed away.'"
"So the old man perished in despair,
Where he humbly knelt to pray;
And then came up a maiden fair,
Whose lover was far away:
"I told her he sat by another's side;
And she faded away;
But her lover returned, and found her not,
And he died yesterday."
Then old Time shook like a leaf, and wept,
When he heard this tale of woe;
And he turned to Truth, and said: "Forgoeth,
O daughter, what can we do?"
"O sire," she cried, "my eyes are dim
With my weeping night and day,
For Palehood is strong, and he flies along
Like the lightning's flash away:
"And he will not stop a moment for me,
But sadly on he goes;
And where'er I go it is ever so,
He has filled the world with woes."
And the old man wept again, like a child,
At what he heard her say;
Then he took his course on his fiery horse,
For he could no longer stay.
So Time passed on his eagle flight,
And Palehood followed fast;
But Truth went slow, and her heart beat low,
To think how her lot was cast.

SUMMER RECOLLECTIONS.

'Tis sweet—'tis sweet—the summer dream
That haunts us in our winter hours;
The murmur'd music of a stream,
The voice of birds, the breath of flowers,
And the warm breeze that lightly heaves
The waters and the whispering leaves.
There is a dream, more sadly sweet,
When summer years of youth return,
And hearts, that we no more may meet,
As fondly beat, as truly burn.
And eyes weep back to us awhile
The sadness of their parting smile.
It comes like music heard at night,
Like dew upon the drooping flowers,
Like moon's first dawn to the night,
Who darkly dwelt in icy bowers,
To him who long hath felt depart
The light of hope and bloom of heart.
Not yet, not yet the summer bloom
Of my young heart has died away;
There is a twilight in the gloom,
A lingering smile, a farewell ray,
A hope of rapture kindling yet,
A halo from the sun that's set!
Late, o'er the night's blue canopy,
Saw ye the Meteors flash on high
In glory like the day—
With stars on stars successive gleaming,
And tracks of fire successive streaming,
On their ethereal way!

ORIGINAL.

Mr. Editor: I herewith send you a Story, written by a relation of mine, a youth of seventeen, Mr. E. T. S.—By publishing it in your valuable paper, you will oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

THE TRADER, A TALE.

BY E. T. S.

It was at a time when travelling in some parts of Virginia and North Carolina was rendered dangerous, by the great number of robbers by which they were infected, that the scenes of the following tale were acted. It was some thirty or forty years ago, and the hero, who was a negro trader from one of the Southern States, has long since been laid into the silent tomb, unconscious and unaware of any attempt to relate his adventures, which although told to many, have been for years consigned to oblivion, and perhaps would never have been repeated had I not solicited an old gentleman, an acquaintance of mine, who lives in an adjoining county, to tell me some of those tales which he had heard in his younger days, and which he knew to be true. Among others he told me this, assuring me, at the same time, that the person to whom I have alluded, gave him the information, and, as he knew him to be a gentleman of veracity, he vouched for its

correctness. Notwithstanding I may dress it in somewhat different language from that of the old man my author, yet I assure the reader that, in substance, it is the same.

I have stated that the hero was a negro trader; consequently he would go to the different towns and villages in the States which he visited, that he might obtain the objects of his journey the more readily. For this purpose, and with this intention, he went to a county seat in Virginia at the time the court was sitting, and had it published in the village print, that he "would pay the highest prices for a number of likely negroes." As soon as the publication appeared, a number of individuals called upon him at his lodgings, desiring to sell. He had made several purchases, and was about leaving the place, when a tall, rough, thicket mountaineer, accosted him and appeared to be very desirous to dispose of some such property. To a person bred up in the cities, or to one unaccustomed to the company of such men, the appearance of this man would have been startling: he was full six feet high, and large in proportion, with thick shaggy hair that had been suffered to grow to a great length, which, with a certain wildness and savageness of countenance and expression, large black whiskers, and unshaven beard, rendered him a very disagreeable sight to the eye of the beholder. But to a man like the trader, whose business brought him often into contact with such men, his mien was neither alarming nor far from prepossessing; he received the communication with pleasure, and, being very anxious to complete his purchases and return, he accepted an invitation to accompany the man to his residence, supposing, from his apparent solicitude, that he would meet with no difficulty in making a bargain.

Almost fatal resolution! little did he suppose that the man with whom he was now journeying, and to whose house he was going, had dipped his hands deep in the gore of human victims—little did he suppose that it was only a snare that he too might with the more ease be murdered, and that he was on his way to an infernal den of robbers, into whose clutches many had fallen—from which none escaped. But it was even so, and he was riding close by the side of the chief, the leader, of this desperate band, and he conversed with him as he would with the greatest friend. But did not an inward supposition, a secret thought come over him, that his companion was an assassin, and that he sought his money—his life? No! Conscious of innocence, and probity, and honour, himself, he suspected not the want of them in others. His was a mind which was only aroused to a sense of peril by some great and evident danger.

The road the stranger took after leaving the town a few miles, was one which led through a country wild and desolate as can possibly be conceived: not a single cottage or dwelling was to be seen; the bear, the panther, the wolf, here lived and roamed without molestation, being too far from the residence of man to be disturbed by him. The sun had long since been hid behind the western mountains, and it was some hours in the night before they arrived at the place of their destination; it was a small low house, or rather hut, surrounded by a few but very few acres of arable land, and situated about midway up the Blue Ridge.

On entering, the trader found three other men seated by the fire, fierce and savage in appearance as his entertainer, whose wife also perfectly coincided in appearance. A short time after their arrival, the three men bid them good night and retired, to the no small gratification of the trader—for he perceived that there were but two beds in the house, and, as it was excessively cold, he did not wish to repose upon so hard and uncomfortable a lodging-place as that of the cabin floor, or to have one of them for his bedfellow. He went to bed with as much cheerfulness, and slept as soundly, as he would have done had he been in his father's mansion: we will therefore leave him to his slumbers, and attend to the persons who so lately left him.

They had proceeded some distance up the mountain before a single word was spoken; at length one of them exclaimed, "A fine booty, Ned! one worth having: we must go to the cave and decide who must do the business,—how—and when." This cave was the rendezvous of the band. It was to this place they retired that they might devise plans to perpetrate their diabolical and hellish plots, and to murder their victims with the greater secrecy. Often did they meet, and as often would the fate of some human being be the result of their deliberations. It was a place into which none but the most daring and desperate would have presumed to enter; it being formed entirely by a cleft of rocks that some great convulsion of nature had torn asunder, and which appeared at every moment as if it would fall

upon and crush to atoms the intruders into its salutary recesses. The entrance was by a long low and narrow passage through the rocks, at the end of which was an immense iron gate, or door, that would have defied the united powers of man to open on the outside, and at which the Robbers themselves were compelled to stop. 'Sesame' is a word that in ancient times had the secret power of opening the door which led to the apartment of the Forty Robbers of Bagdad, and at the uttering of the same word in modern times, with a shrill whistle, a door similar in construction, and used to guard the entrance of a like apartment, flew open with the greatest celerity; but it must be confessed that in this degenerate age it required a mortal possessed of flesh and blood to exert his utmost strength of body to cause any effect to be produced, and that, too, from the inner side—for the robbers very judiciously always left one of their number in the cave, because, had they closed the door without some one being inside to open it, they would have been debarred forever from entering: the great and stupendous lock which was attached to the door could be fastened, but not unlocked, without the assistance of the key. The room they now entered was about twenty feet square, and just high enough for the tallest to stand upright—the only light (and that was a dim one) either by night or day, proceeded from a lamp set upon a rude constructed table, which, with the natural gloominess of the place, rendered its appearance frightful. They had been but a short time in the cavern, when the captain, who is already introduced to the reader, applied for and obtained admittance. "What think ye of my lodger?" were the first words with which he accosted them. "So well," replied one, "that I would like to see this dagger in his heart,"—and he drew one from his sheath, and felt the keen, sharp point,—and his money safe in my pocket." "Who, at what place, and in what manner, shall we kill him?" asked a third. "Never mind," said Brown—for that was the leader's name—I will finish him; but do you go to the rocky height with rifles ready loaded, and should I miss, do you make sure of him—you have my orders, fail not to obey." And he was about to depart, when a deep, strong, and sonorous voice was heard, coming from an extreme corner of the room. "Captain Brown," said the person, "it is my wish that you spare that man; we have shed blood enough;—we have gold to suffice us as long as life will last;—what more can we want? I heard him mention a wife,—children,—mother; I too once had them all, and I loved them with tenderness. I, though now an outlaw, a murderer, a robber, appreciate his affection, and would let him pass unmolested, unharmed, untouched, that he might again press them to his bosom; I can give thee gold—more than he possesses. Wilt thou do as I have asked thee, captain?" The chief stopped, gazing with astonishment at the speaker—his eyes flashing fire and his countenance more like a demon's than a man's. He however listened with attention until the speaker had finished; meantime the other robbers looked on with interest, and the leader's anger from his looks, and they trembled for the consequences. "And is it you, James Bedford," said the leader, in a voice of thunder, "that would thus dictate to me;—dost thou, whose hand has guided the sharpest pointed knife to the throat of many a victim, speak to me of mercy—of pity—of being satisfied or satisfied with what we have—of having shed blood enough—and of letting him depart unharmed?" "It is," said Bedford, with firmness, "Then I was deceived in you—hear my answer, and he almost screamed as he exclaimed, "No! by the power of hell, I swear that I would rather see the hungry tiger tear my limbs asunder, and drink the very life-stream of my body, than let that man escape! No earthly power can save him!—die he must and shall! And if I find you not at the place I have designated on tomorrow morning, your life shall pay the forfeit! Dost thou hear me, Bedford?" "I do," was the reply, "but you have made no impression on me—I will not, I cannot, go." "Death, then, is thy portion," and in an instant the bullet had winged its way deep into Bedford's heart—he fell! "So dies the disobedient of my orders," said the Captain, and he left them. The three remaining robbers, although accustomed to deeds of murder, were overwhelmed with sorrow at the death of their companion; but they dare not complain: it was their law that all should implicitly obey their leader, and they knew it. Before morning, they had buried him at a place where none could find him save themselves, and at this time perhaps sheltered by the tall oak.

But to return to the captain and the trader. The chief went to his house, viewed for a long time his victim, who was still asleep; and, lying down himself, was soon slumbering. The fatal

morning came—a deep snow had fallen during the night, but the sun appeared with as much brilliancy as ever—and the birds of winter sang as sweetly as they were wont to do. After eating breakfast, the trader requested he might see the slaves of whom the robber had spoken and which he wished to sell. "You shall not have them," said the woman of the house with seeming anger; "they are mine, and as they told me you had come to buy them, I have sent them off, and they are now far from the reach of your pursuit—you may therefore go as you came, without them." Thus spoke the old hag, who knew well how to act her part—she had told many so—she knew her husband would get his money without disposing of them. There was no alteration; he therefore asked for his horse to be brought. "I regret extremely," said the robber, "that my wife will not let you have them; I was sure she would, or else I would not have brought you so far out of the way to see them. As a deep snow has fallen, you cannot possibly find the road without a guide—I will accompany you." The trader accepted the company of the assassin, and they departed. They had left the mountain far behind them, and had approached within view of the destined place of murder, when the robber for the first time addressed the trader, after leaving the house. They had jogged along without speaking a word: one was thinking of home—the other of murder. "These are dangerous times," said the robber, and one would have thought that you would have been afraid to travel such a lonesome road as this with a person with whom you are unacquainted, without a friend or safeguard to protect you. But if I were left to decide, I should say that you are a man brave at heart, used to danger, and therefore prepared for any emergency. This speech of the robber had the desired effect, for he only wished to know whether the trader was armed or not. The trader, without recollecting that he was alone, that he was far from any habitation, and that he was with an individual he had never seen before the previous day, answered, I generally go armed, but I left my pistols yesterday at the Hotel—-instantly, however, his suspicion, were awakened. Why this question, he thought, and opened in his pocket a large dirk knife, the only weapon in his possession. His words had scarcely died upon his lips, when he felt something pressing against his side; he turned to know what touched him, and he saw the robber's pistol snap. Quick as thought he drew his dagger from his pocket, thrust it in the robber's bosom, and, putting spurs to his horse, had left the assassin far to rear him more, when other objects, no less dreadful, attracted his attention; for on looking up he saw two men with rifles ready cocked and muzzles pointed towards him. It was then he believed his hour of death had come, and, as he involuntarily bowed upon his saddle, expecting every moment the bullet to pierce his heart, a multitude of thoughts with quick succession rushed upon him: home with its endearments, a mother, a wife, children, crossed his mind, and he wished that he might live. The robbers fired, and he heard the bullets whistle as they passed close by his head but they missed him. Hope made him press his horse's side still closer, and the noble animal, as if conscious that his master's life depended upon his exertions, sprang forward with surprising swiftness, and in a few hours carried his owner to the village he had left, and to which he returned after an almost miraculous preservation from the jaws of death.

But, to conclude, the trader soon informed the villagers of his adventure, who, with praise-worthy alacrity, volunteered to a man to go with him to the residence of, and if possible to take, the leader and his crew. They met with no difficulty in finding the way, as they could track the trader's horse. When arrived at the house of the robber, they found him mortally wounded and almost speechless. The fear of instant death made him make a full confession of his murders and his accomplices, the retreat of whom and the secret necessary to the obtaining admittance, were also disclosed. They were taken, tried, condemned, and executed.

SCANDAL.

By this term we mean that modification of the vice of slander, which, under the guise of rendering information, and often in the garb of friendship, gives the most direct and deadly blow to the character. The ambiguous expression—the faint and only half-expressed sentence of praise, yet leaving room for dark insinuations—the scornful smile of ridicule—the malicious sneer—all levelled full against the intended victim, yet all marked under the hypocritical language of "I mean him well; but—"

The scandal-bearer worms himself into your confidence, or by some other means obtains the desired informa-

tion; and then, though there be nothing in any manner reprehensible in the words or conduct of the accused, at the next opportunity spits forth the venom of concealed enmity, and poisons the fountain of human kindness. He has not the open and reckless bearing of a slanderer—no direct villifying epithets are used;—no—that would throw open a door for redress—but all in 'kindness and good feeling' he tells of trifles, which of themselves are unworthy of observation, or throws an air of ridicule upon qualities which are really creditable to the heart, and ending with some half strangled expression of commendation—

"He smiles, and smiles—and murders while he smiles."

O how many a bud of fairest promise—how many a blossom fast ripening into maturity, has been blasted, and torn from its stem, and trampled under foot by the vindictive, the unrelenting malice of the tale bearer!—How much of virtue, of innocence, of genius, shrinking from the cold gaze of the world, has been made desolate forever! and for what? To furnish a topic of conversation for an hour to the unfeeling and hard hearted. Like the withering breath of the Si-roc that sweeps over the desert, destroying all of life that lies in its path,—the voice of this spirit of evil severs the dearest and most sacred ties of social life, and brings in its train sorrow, and, too often, hopeless misery.

[N. Y. Messenger and Journal.

SLEEP AND DEATH.

The angel of slumber and the angel of death, fraternally locked in each other's arms, wandered over the earth.

It was evening; they reclined upon a hill side, and the habitations of men were not far off; a sad stillness pervaded the air, and the evening bell of the village was hushed. Still and silent, as is their manner, the two beneficent Genii of mankind reposed in a mournful embrace, and night came rapidly on.

Then the angel of slumber rose from his mossy couch, and softly scattered from his hand the invisible slumber seeds. The wind of night wafted them to the quiet dwelling of the wearied husbandman, and forthwith sweet sleep descended upon the inhabitants of the cottages, from the grey-haired sire to the cradled infant. The sick man forgot his pains, the unhappy his sorrows, the poor his cares—every eye was closed.

And now his benign labors being ended, the kind angel of slumber again lay down by the side of his thoughtful brother, and said cheerfully, "When the red morning awakes, then will mankind bless me as their friend and benefactor. Oh, how good it is to do good unseen and in secret! how delightful is our duty." Thus spake the friendly angel of slumber—the angel of death lay upon him with silent sorrow, and a tear, such as immortals shed, gathered in his large dark eye. "Alas!" said he, "that I cannot, like thyself, rejoice in their gratitude; the earth calls me her enemy and the disturber of her peace."

"My brother!" replied the angel of slumber, "will not the good when they awaken, own thee as their friend and benefactor, and will they not bless thee?—Are we not brothers and messengers of our father?"

Thus he spake—the eye of the angel of death sparkled, and he clasped his brother more fondly to his embrace.

[Translated from the German.

WORLDLY RICHES.

What are they? Who is rich? Is it he who has one thousand dollars, or one million dollars? Kings are sometimes beggars on their thrones, merchants whose ships float on every sea; yet a poor mechanic has enough to tend. To be rich, is to want nothing—to have no wishes which you cannot gratify; and the term 'getting rich' should not mean laying up money, but retrenching superfluous desires. Napoleon, with his imperial power, was more a slave than a common soldier who received a certain stipend per day, however small. Wealth wants 'hills on hills and alps on alps arise.' It is incompatible with true independence. Diogenes was richer than Alexander. The one had all he desired in the warmth of the sun; the other, although master of the world, wept over the narrowness of his power.

A GREASY ARTICLE.

Col. Hamilton, in his far-famed book, is very severe on the Americans for eating such a vast quantity of grease as is customary among all classes. But as far as our own observation has extended, we are not aware that the Americans are peculiar in this respect. In Spain, the south of France, Italy, and indeed in all countries bordering on the Mediterranean, food of every description is either cooked or steeped in Olive oil—

which, if it is a little rancid, so much the better—and the inhabitants, including all classes, ages, and sexes, swallow it with a gusto which would even astonish the Yankees. In London and St. Ubes, we have seen a combat between the cook of an American ship and the Portuguese pilot or custom house officers, because the latter had made a gormandizing attack on the filthy contents of the great barrel—a nauseous compound of all sorts of grease which had been accumulated during the voyage, and which the cook always deems his perquisite, and sells to the soap chandler on his return.—In Archangel, we have seen a Muscovite get a severe reprimand from the mate of a vessel, for greasing his food with the odorous contents of the binnacle lamp, and afterwards drawing the wick through his teeth with the keen relish and enjoyment of a pampered epicure!

Some idea may be formed of the immense quantity of grease consumed in Havana, as food, from the fact that besides vast quantities of olive oil and butter, the annual consumption of American hog's lard is about 80,000 kegs of from 30 to 35 lbs each! If we add to this the very considerable quantity produced in the city and environs, the reader must be convinced that the Spaniards of Cuba, any more than the Yankees of America, do not allow their food to stick in their throats for want of grease!

[Lancet Journal.

A JOKE.

A toping Yankee, who is proverbial for getting his living by his wit, dropped in at Knight's hotel, in this borough, a few days since, when the following dialogue passed between the host and his profitable customer:

"Captain Knight, I guess I'll take a small glass of that good old rye of you'n. I've got another real good joke to tell ye."

"My dear sir," replied the landlord, "I love a good joke, but my butcher won't take jokes in payment for beef; nor will my grocer accept jokes in exchange for whiskey. I find it high time to block your game."

"Well," said the Yankee, finding the old game blocked in good earnest, "as you've been purty clever all along, I'll just tell ye the joke, whether I get any thing for't or not; but it's one I never told you afore, and it shall cost you a treat any how."

"No it won't," said the landlord, "your jokes have cost me too much already—but as you have promised, I'll listen to it."

"There," said the Yankee, triumphantly placing three cents on the counter, "there's the chink for a glass of whiskey. Did I ever play that trick on you afore?"

"No indeed, that's a new one," said the Captain, as he handed down the bottle.

"The joker very deliberately helped himself to a bumper with one hand, while, with the other, he re-conveyed the pennies to his pocket; exclaiming, as he walked from the bar, 'I told you my new joke should cost you a treat.'"

[Pennsylvania Mercury.

JONATHAN'S HUNTING EXCURSION.

"Did you ever hear of the escape that I and Uncle Zeke had a ducking on't on Connecticut river?" asked Jonathan Timbertoes, while amusing his old Dutch hostess, who had agreed to entertain him under the roof of her log cottage, for and in consideration of a brand new tin milk pan. "No, I never did; dew till it," was the reply.

"Well—you must know that I and Uncle Zeke took it into our heads one Saturday afternoon to go a gunning arter ducks, in father's skiff; so in we got and sculled down the river; a proper sight of ducks flew backwards and forwards I tell ye—and by'n by, a few on 'em lit down by the marsh, and went to feed on the muscles. I caught up my powder horn to prime, and it slipped right out of my hand and sunk to the bottom of the river. The water was amazingly clear, and I could see it on the bottom. Now I couldn't swim a jot, so I see to Uncle Zeke, you're a purty clever fellow, just let me take your powder horn to prime. And don't ye think the stingy critter would not? Well says I, you're a purty good diver, 'unif you'll dive down and git it, I'll give you a primin. I tho't he'd leave his powder horn, but he didn't; but stuck it into his pocket and down he went—and there he staid. Now the old woman opened her eyes with wonder and surprise, and a pause of some minutes ensued, when Jonathan added—I looked down, and what do you think the critter were a doin'?" "Lord!" exclaimed the old woman, "I'm sure I don't know." "There he was," said our hero, "sittin' right on the bottom of the river, pourin' the powder out of my horn into his'n."

CONUNDRUM.

When can a man be said to be above doing a mean action? When he is up stairs whipping his wife.

Western Carolinian...Extra.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1833.

Message of the President of the United States,
to both Houses, at the opening of the Twenty-Third Congress.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE
AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

On your assembling to perform the high trusts which the People of the United States have confided to you, of legislating for their common welfare, it gives me pleasure to congratulate you on the happy condition of our beloved country. By the favor of Divine Providence, health is again restored to us: peace reigns within our borders: abundance crowns the labors of our fields: commerce and domestic industry flourish and increase: and individual happiness rewards the private virtue and enterprise of our citizens.

Our condition abroad is no less honorable than it is prosperous at home. Seeking nothing that is not right, and determined to submit to nothing that is wrong, but with all honest friendships and liberal inter-course with all nations, the United States have gained throughout the world the confidence and respect which are due to the character of the American People, and to a policy so just and so congenial to the spirit of the institutions.

In bringing your notice the particular state of our Foreign Affairs, it affords me high gratification to inform you that they are in a condition which promises the continuance of friendship with all Nations.

With Great Britain, the interesting question of our North-eastern Boundary remains still undecided. A negotiation, however, upon that subject, has been renewed since the close of the last Congress; and a proposition has been submitted to the British Government, with the view of establishing, in conformity with the resolution of the Senate, the line designated by the Treaty of 1783. Though no definite answer has been received, it may be daily looked for, and I entertain a hope that the overture may ultimately lead to a satisfactory adjustment of this important matter.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that a negotiation which, by desire of the House of Representatives, was opened, some years ago, with the British Government, for the erection of Light-houses on the Bahamas, has been successful. These works, when completed, together with those which the United States have constructed on the western coast of the Gulf of Florida, will contribute essentially to the navigation in that sea. This joint participation in works interesting to humanity and beneficial to commerce, is worthy of two enlightened Nations, and indicates a friendship which cannot fail to have a happy influence upon their political relations. It is gratifying to the friends of both to perceive that the intercourse between the two People is becoming daily more extensive, and that sentiments of mutual good will have grown up, befitting their common origin, justifying the hope, that, by wise counsels on each side, not only unsettled questions may be satisfactorily terminated, but new causes of misunderstanding prevented.

Notwithstanding that I continue to receive the most amicable assurances from the Government of France, and that in all other respects the most friendly relations exist between the United States and that Government, it is to be regretted that the stipulations of the Convention concluded on the 4th July, 1831, remain, in some important parts, unfulfilled.

By the second article of that Convention, it was stipulated that the sum payable to the United States should be paid at Paris, in six annual instalments, into the hands of such person or persons as should be authorized by the Government of the United States to receive it; and by the same article the first instalment was payable on the 2d day of February, 1833. By the Act of Congress of the 13th July, 1832, it was made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause several instalments, with the interest thereon, to be received from the French Government, and transmitted to the United States, in such manner as he may deem best; and, by the same Act of Congress, the stipulations on the part of the United States, in the Convention, were in all respects fulfilled. Not doubting that a Treaty thus made and ratified by the two Governments, and faithfully executed by the U. States, would be promptly complied with by the other party, and desiring to avoid the risk and expense of intermediate agencies, the Secretary of the Treasury deemed it advisable to receive and transfer the first instalment by means of a draft upon the French Minister of Finance. A draft for this purpose was accordingly drawn, in favor of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, for the amount accruing to the United States out of the first instalment, and the interest payable with it. This bill was not drawn at Washington until five days after the instalment was payable at Paris, and was accompanied by a special authority from the President, authorizing the Cashier or his assigns to receive the amount. The mode thus adopted of receiving the instalment, was officially made known to the French Government by the American Charge d'Affaires at Paris, pursuant to instructions from the Department of State. The bill, however, though not presented for payment until the 23d day of March, was not paid, and for the reason assigned by the French Minister of Finance, that no appropriation had been made by the French Chambers. It is not known to me that, up to that period, any appropriation had been required of the Chambers; and although a communication was subsequently made to the Chambers, by direction of the King, recommending that the necessary provision should be made for carrying the Convention into effect, it was at an advanced period of the session, and the subject was finally postponed until the next meeting of the Chambers.

Notwithstanding it has been supposed, by the French ministry, that the financial stipulations of the treaty cannot be carried into effect without an appropriation by the Chambers, it appears to me to be not only consistent with the charter of France, but due to the character of both Governments, as well as to the rights of our citizens, to treat the Convention made and ratified in proper form, as pledging the good faith of the French Government for its execution, & as imposing upon each department an obligation to fulfil it; & I have received assurances, through our Charge d'Affaires at Paris, and the French Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, and more recently through the Minister of the United States at Paris, that the delay has not proceeded from any indisposition on the part of the King and his Ministers to fulfil the treaty, and that measures will be presented at the next meeting of the Chambers, and with a reasonable hope of success, to obtain the necessary appropriation.

It is necessary to state, however, that the documents, except certain lists of vessels examination and liquidation at sea, proper to facilitate in the stipulations of the Convention, and which, cited States by the intermediary of communicate to repeatedly applied for by the American Legation, the under instructions from this Government Charge d'Affaires been communicated; and this delay, it is ment, have not necessarily prevent the completion of the apprehended to the Commissioners, within the time at duties ascribed by law.

The delay has been produced partly by causes which were unavoidable, particularly the prevalence of cholera at Havana; but measures have been taken which it is believed will expedite the delivery of those important records.

Congress were informed, at the opening of the last session, that, "owing, as was alleged, to embarrassments in the finances of Portugal, consequent upon the civil war in which that nation was engaged," payment had been made of only one instalment of the amount which the Portuguese Government had stipulated to pay for indemnifying our citizens for property illegally captured in the blockade of Terceira. Since that time, a postponement for two years, with interest of the two remaining instalments, was requested by the Portuguese Government; and as a consideration, it offered to stipulate that rice of the United States should be admitted into Portugal at the same duties as Brazilian rice. Being satisfied that no better arrangement could be made, my consent was given; and a royal order of the King of Portugal was accordingly issued on the 4th day of February last, for the reduction of the duty on rice of the United States. It would give me pleasure if, in speaking of that country, in whose prosperity the United States are so much interested, and with whom a long subsisting, extensive, and mutually advantageous commercial intercourse has strengthened the relations of friendship, I could announce to you the restoration of its internal tranquillity.

Subsequently to the commencement of the last session of Congress, the final instalment payable by Denmark, under the Convention of the 28th day of March, 1830, was received. The Commissioners for examining the claims, have since terminated their labors, and their awards have been paid at the Treasury as they have been called for. The justice rendered to our citizens by that Government, is thus completed, and a pledge is thereby afforded for the maintenance of that friendly intercourse between the relations that the two nations may bear to each other.

It is satisfactory to inform you that the Danish Government have recently issued an ordinance by which the commerce with the Island of St. Croix is placed on a more liberal footing than heretofore. This change cannot fail to prove beneficial to the trade between the United States and that colony; and the advantages likely to flow from it may lead to greater relaxations in the colonial systems of other nations.

The ratifications of the Convention with the King of the two Sicilies, have been duly exchanged, and the Commissioners appointed for examining the claims under it have entered upon the duties assigned to them by law. The friendship that the interests of the two nations require of them being now established, it may be hoped that each will enjoy the benefits which a liberal commerce should yield to both.

A treaty of amity and commerce between the U. States and Belgium, was concluded during the last winter, and received the sanction of the Senate; but the exchange of the ratifications has hitherto been delayed, in consequence, in the first instance, of some delay in the reception of the treaty of Brussels, and, subsequently, of the absence of the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the important conferences in which his Government is engaged at London.

That treaty does but embody those enlarged principles of friendly policy, which, it is sincerely hoped, will always regulate the conduct of the two nations, having such strong motives to maintain amicable relations towards each other, and so sincerely desirous to cherish them.

With all the other European Powers with whom the United States have formed diplomatic relations, and with the Sublime Porte, the best understanding prevails. From all, I continue to receive assurances of good will towards the U. States—assurances which it gives me no less pleasure to reciprocate than to receive. With all, the engagements which have been entered into are fulfilled with good faith on both sides. Measures have also been taken to enlarge our friendly relations, and extend our commercial intercourse, with other States. The system we have pursued, of aiming at no exclusive advantages, and of dealing with all on terms of fair and equal reciprocity, and of adhering scrupulously to all our engagement, is well calculated to give success to efforts intended to be mutually beneficial.

The wars of which the Southern part of this Continent was so long the theatre, and which were carried on either by the mother country against the States which had formerly been her colonies, or by the States against each other, having terminated, and their civil dissensions having so far subsided, as, with few exceptions, no longer to disturb the public tranquillity, it is earnestly hoped those States will be able to enjoy themselves without interruption in perfecting their institutions, cultivating the arts of peace, and promoting, by wise counsels and able exertions, the public and private prosperity which their patriotic struggles so well entitle them to enjoy.

With those States our relations have undergone but little change during the present year. No re-union having yet taken place between the States which composed the Republic of Colombia, our Charge d'Affaires at Bogota has been accredited to the Government of New Granada, and we have, therefore, no diplomatic relations with Venezuela and Equator, except as they may be included in those heretofore formed with the Colombian Republic. It is understood that Representatives from the three States were about to assemble at Bogota to confer on the subject of their mutual interests, particularly that of their union; and if the result should render it necessary, measures will be taken on our part to preserve with each that friendship and those liberal commercial connections which it has been the constant desire of the

vessels or their cargoes may be modified or discontinued at those Islands. Intimations have been given to the Spanish Government, that the United States may be obliged to resort to such measures as are of necessary self-defence; and there is no reason to apprehend that it would be unfavorably received. The proposed proceeding, if adopted, would not be permitted, however, in any degree, to induce a relaxation in the efforts of our Minister to effect a repeal of this irregularity, by friendly negotiation; and it might serve to give force to his representations, by showing the dangers to which that valuable trade is exposed by the obstructions and burdens which a system of discriminating and countervailing duties necessarily produces.

The selection and preparation of the Florida archives for the purpose of being delivered over to the United States, in conformity with the royal order, as mentioned in my last annual message, though in progress, has not yet been completed. This delay has been produced partly by causes which were unavoidable, particularly the prevalence of cholera at Havana; but measures have been taken which it is believed will expedite the delivery of those important records.

Congress were informed, at the opening of the last session, that, "owing, as was alleged, to embarrassments in the finances of Portugal, consequent upon the civil war in which that nation was engaged," payment had been made of only one instalment of the amount which the Portuguese Government had stipulated to pay for indemnifying our citizens for property illegally captured in the blockade of Terceira. Since that time, a postponement for two years, with interest of the two remaining instalments, was requested by the Portuguese Government; and as a consideration, it offered to stipulate that rice of the United States should be admitted into Portugal at the same duties as Brazilian rice. Being satisfied that no better arrangement could be made, my consent was given; and a royal order of the King of Portugal was accordingly issued on the 4th day of February last, for the reduction of the duty on rice of the United States. It would give me pleasure if, in speaking of that country, in whose prosperity the United States are so much interested, and with whom a long subsisting, extensive, and mutually advantageous commercial intercourse has strengthened the relations of friendship, I could announce to you the restoration of its internal tranquillity.

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